

HOWNIKAN

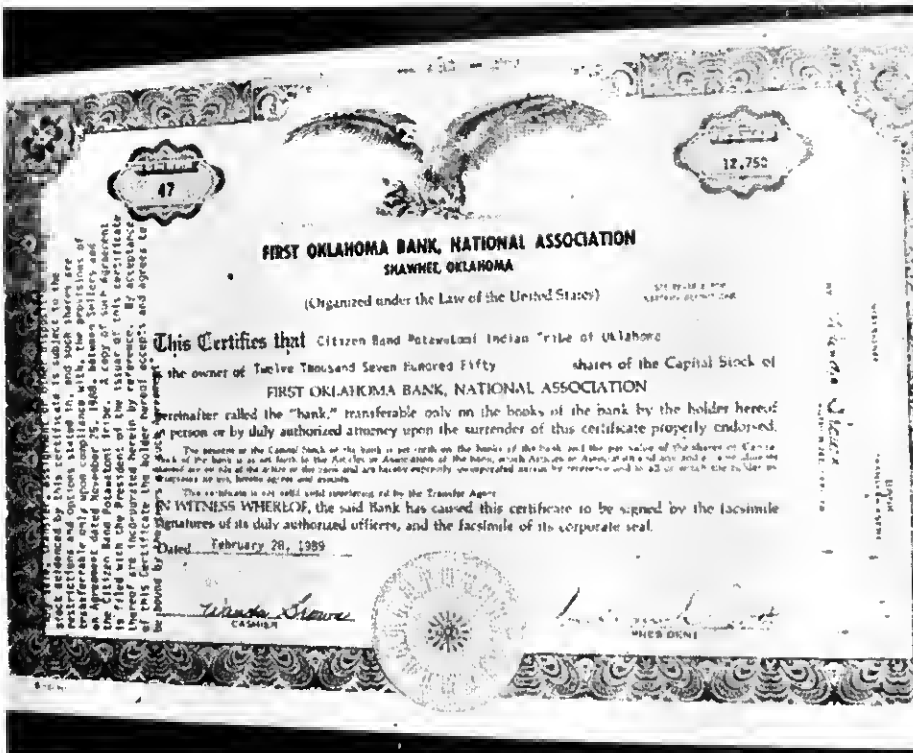
PEOPLE OF THE FIRE



Vol. 11

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

No. 3



It's official! We're the first to purchase a bank

By Pat Sulcer

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe has become the first Indian tribe in the United States to successfully purchase a majority interest in a healthy national bank.

The transfer of ownership of the First Oklahoma Bank of Shawnee was announced by the Comptroller of the Currency on February 28.

Comptroller approval of the stock purchase, after months of negotiations, was made possible in part by the business and education credentials of the tribal Business Committee. Due to the innovative "absolute voting trust" status conveyed to the Business Committee on behalf of 12,000 tribal members, each Business Committee member was required to submit personal resumes, educational documentation and financial statements to the Comptroller's office.

Any change in the make-up of the Business Committee will necessitate the filing of a Notice of Change in Bank Control with the Comptroller's office - and the new

member will be required to undergo the same business, financial and professional scrutiny before seated as an approved representative of the voting trust.

According to Chairman John Barrett, Potawatomi representative to the bank's board of directors, the tribe will not be making management or personnel changes at the bank. "The tribe will use the bank as an investment," said Barrett, adding, "For us it represents a sound business venture, and we are looking forward to working together with First Oklahoma Bank for the betterment of the community."

Dr. John A. Robinson, who previously served as board chairman and has been nominated for the same position again, said he was delighted with the ownership transfer. "The real feature here," said Robinson, "is that the tribe and the bank will be working together and we think that is a wonderful relationship. These folks (on the tribal Business Committee) are

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Tribe approves descendancy, changes terms

The results of the Secretarial Election are in and the Potawatomi people have voted for enrollment by descendancy, abolishing blood degree "pedigrees" as a requirement for tribal membership.

By a vote of 1,919 to 343 the tribe overwhelmingly approved the constitutional amendment changing enrollment criteria. Any person descended from a tribal member who was enrolled - or entitled to be enrolled - on the January, 1937 tribal roll now qualifies for membership. An application for enrollment

appears elsewhere in this issue of the *HowNiKan*. If you were not previously enrolled but now qualify under the new criteria you may still be eligible to vote in the 1989 election. Send in your application for enrollment as soon as possible to be processed and eligible to vote in the June election.

Tribal members also voted to amend the constitution to provide for staggered terms of office for elected officials. A 1,524 to 692 vote approved four-year terms for Business Committee members

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Barrett becomes first to file in Tribal election

By Pat Sulcer

Former tribal administrator and incumbent chairman John "Rocky" Barrett was the first of 11 candidates to officially file for office in the 1989 tribal election.

Business Committeemen Dr. Francis Levier and Hilton Melot filed their affidavits for re-election seconds later.

Former chairman Leon Bruno - who announced his candidacy for chairman last October - surprised everyone by filing for the committeeman-one position opposite Dr. Francis Levier.

Former committeeman Richard Whitecotton, a self-employed electrician, filed for the committeeman-two position against incumbent Hilton Melot.

Jerry Paul Motley, a Burnett descendant, drew Patty Sue

Request For Ballot
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Beeton as an opponent for the number one position on the tribal grievance committee.

Linda Capps, coordinator of the Bid Assistance Center at Gordon Cooper Vo-Tech School, is running unopposed for the number two grievance committee slot.

Esther Lowden, a two-year veteran of the tribal grievance committee, drew Dana Scheuerman as an opponent for the number three grievance committee spot.

John "Rocky" Barrett, owner and president of Barrett Refining Corporation, has served the tribe

Continued, page 3

TRIBAL TRACTS

HowNiKan wins three awards

At last month's annual gathering of the Native American Press Association the *HowNiKan* was honored for publication excellence for the third year in a row.

More than 300 journalists, representing tribal and independent publications as well as radio and television stations operating in Alaskan, Canadian and United States Indian Country, gathered for workshops, lectures, speeches and presentations in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The *HowNiKan* was awarded second place in the Special Section category for its coverage of the 1988 Potawatomi Pow Wow; second place in the Best Use of Pictures category and second place in the Best News Reporting division for its coverage of the tribe's ongoing battle with the Oklahoma Tax Commission.

The competition was judged by the Colorado Press Association.

HowNiKan Donors

Nina Kaul, KS - \$100
Hellen E. Trout, CA - \$10
Pat Howie, AR - \$20
Mary G. Eastman, OR - \$12
Joleen Parr, KS - \$5
Oleta C. Holloway, TX - \$5
Alva Melot, OK - \$10
LaVonne Ware, OK - \$5
Jewel Maddox, OK - \$5
Lula M. Haskew, CO - \$25
Marguerite J. Schuyler, KS - \$5
Kandra Frank, CA - \$22
Roy E. Paslay, Jr., KS - \$10
Lillian Ketterman, KS - \$5
Edna Melot Blevins, OK - \$5
Alice Westin, ID - \$10
Opal Harner, OK - \$10
Frank J. Kremenak, Jr., OR - \$20
Terry Thuma, GA - \$5
Marvin Mahana, NJ - \$10
Vernice Slaven, CA - \$5

Anderson reunion planned June 24

All descendants of John and Elizabeth (Hardin) Anderson, Antoine and Mary (Anderson) Bourbonnais, Pete and Julia (Hardin) Anderson and Charles David and Anna Marie (Mueller) Anderson are invited to attend their annual family reunion on June 24 at the Potawatomi Firelodge.

The firelodge will be open early in the morning and relatives are invited to bring a picnic lunch, see family and friends, share stories, pictures and food.

For more information contact Dorothy (Anderson) Singleton, 212 Brunswick Lane, Mesquite, TX 75149 or call (214) 288-8724 OR contact Craig Anderson at 4006 W. Rochelle, Irving, TX 75062 or call (214) 570-7973.

'Biggest Pow Wow' To Be June 23-25

Plans are underway for the biggest and best ever annual Potawatomi Pow Wow to be held this year June 23, 24, 25.

According to Orval Kirk, pow wow manager, the head staff of this year's event includes: the Eagle Claw Singers with lead singer Jerome Tahhahwah as host Gourd Dance Drum; the Cozad Family Drum with lead singer Leonard Cozad, Sr. as host Southern Drum; the Redland Singers with lead singer Tony Arkeketa as host Northern Drum; Raymond Unah, head gourd dancer; Marla Sands, head lady dancer; Terry Tsotigh, head man dancer; Orval Kirk and Stanley John, masters of ceremony; Gary Gover and Lee Larney, arena directors; Lawrence Murray, contest coordinator; Glenn Murdock, contest assistant; Bill Rice and Lawrence Wahpepah, tabulators; Marjorie Kirk and Annette Rice, secretaries and Rita Monessey, registrar.

The Vietnam Era Veterans Color Guard will be the pow wow co-host.

Men and boys contest categories include Straight, Traditional and Fancy, with prizes ranging from \$700 to \$100.

Ladies and girls categories are Cloth, Buckskin, Northern Shawl and Jingle Dress with prizes ranging from \$500 to \$100.

A free meal will be served on the grounds on Saturday, June 24 at 5 p.m. Camper and concession spaces are still available. For more information contact Mary Farrell at (405) 275-3121. For pow wow information contact Orval Kirk at (405) 964-3585.

Vietnam Pow Wow planned June 8-11

The 8th Annual National Vietnam Veterans Pow Wow will be held at the Citizen Band Potawatomi pow wow grounds on June 8, 9, 10 and 11. Persons wishing to reserve camping or concession space may contact Mary Farrell at the Potawatomi Tribe, (405) 275-3121. For more information on the pow wow contact Marvin Alexander, 624 N. Broadway, Shawnee, OK 74801.

Oklahoma creates tribal relations unit

As the Oklahoma Tax Commission continues to wage war on the state's Indian residents, Oklahoma legislators seem to be searching for a conciliatory approach to state and tribal relations.

The 1988 Oklahoma legislative session authorized the creation of a "Joint Committee on State-Tribal

Relations" responsible for "overseeing and approving agreements between tribal governments and the State of Oklahoma." The six-member committee is to be composed of three members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Senate.

The legislature went so far as to "acknowledge federal recognition of Indian Tribes recognized by the Department of the Interior" - in exact polarity to the Tax Commission's stance that Indian Country has been abolished in Oklahoma!

The new Section 1221 of Chapter 35A states:

The State of Oklahoma recognizes the unique status of Indian Tribes within the federal government and shall work in a spirit of cooperation with all federally recognized Indian Tribes in furtherance of federal policy for the benefit of both the State of Oklahoma and Tribal Governments.

The Governor, or his named designee, is authorized to negotiate and enter into cooperative agreements on behalf of this state with federally recognized Indian Tribal Governments within this state to address issues of mutual interest. Such agreements shall become effective upon approval by the Joint Committee on State-Tribal Relations and the Secretary of the Interior or his designee.

Title II funding approved for tribe

The Citizen Band Potawatomi's application for 1989 Indian Child Welfare Title II funding was one of only 12 applications approved for this area by the Department of Interior. Twenty-one applications were submitted to the Anadarko Area Office. The Potawatomi application ranked 7th in composite score of the 12 applications approved.

Bingo lawsuits reach appeals court

Two lawsuits between the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe and former bingo hall contractors Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc. reached the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals on March 10.

Oral argument from tribal attorney Mike Minnis and attorneys for EMCI was heard by Judges James K. Logan, Robert H. McWilliams and Stephanie Seymour.

The cases presented to the panel were: *Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc. v. United States of America*, appealing Judge Wayne Alley's earlier order dismissing a

previous suit by Enterprise against the United States and the tribe for lack of jurisdiction, and *Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe v. Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc.*, appealing Judge Luther Bohanon's mandatory injunction against the tribe, pending appeal.

Opinions from the panel are expected within the next few months.

Medication offered on 'at cost' basis

Tribal members, their spouses or children with chronic illnesses requiring continual medication are urged to contact Ken Cadaret, R.N., director of tribal health programs, for information on the tribe's "At Cost" pharmacy.

Tribal members currently qualify for medication "at cost," while their spouses and dependants may be eligible for medication at cost plus \$3.55.

This service is available to all tribal members, regardless of their geographic location. Contact Cadaret at (405) 275-3121 or by writing 1901 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, OK 74801.

Three-judge panel hears tax case

A three-judge panel of the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals heard oral argument from attorneys representing the Oklahoma Tax Commission and the Potawatomi Tribe this month on the legitimacy of "Indian Country" in Oklahoma and whether or not Indian tribes have immunity from suit.

Tenth Circuit Judges McKay, Barrett and Seymour were assigned to the case. An opinion is expected within the next few months.

HOWNIKAN PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

The *HowNiKan* is published by the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, with offices at 1901 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801.

The *HowNiKan* is mailed free to enrolled tribal members. Subscriptions to non-members are available for \$10 annually in the United States and \$12 for foreign countries.

The *HowNiKan* is a member of the Native American Press Association. Reprint permission is granted with publication credit to the *HowNiKan* and the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe.

All letters and submissions become the property of the *HowNiKan*. Editorials and letters are limited to 500 words and must contain a traceable address.

All correspondence should be directed to the *HowNiKan*, 1901 Gordon Cooper Dr., Shawnee, Ok. 74801. Address changes should be sent to Potawatomi Tribal Rolls, 1901 Gordon Cooper Dr., Shawnee, Ok. 74801.

Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee
Chairman - John "Rocky" Barrett
Vice Chairman - Jim Young
Sec./Treasurer - Bob F. Davis
Committeeman - Dr. Francis Levier
Committeeman - Hilton Melot

Descendancy

From page 1

as opposed to the existing two-year terms. The winner of this year's race for the Councilman One position will be seated for a three-year term and then be eligible for a four-year term in the 1992 election. The winner of this year's Councilman Two position will be seated for a two-year term until the 1991 election when the position becomes a four-year term of office. The winner of this year's race for Chairman will be seated for a four-year term. In 1990 both the Secretary and Vice Chairman positions will be for four-year terms upon election.

The Grievance Committee two-year terms remain the same.

Election Results have been certified by the BIA and now await the signature of the assistant secretary of the Interior, mandatory for the changes to be implemented.

The Secretarial Election is now officially over. If you requested a ballot to vote in that election please do not confuse it with the tribal election. To vote an absentee ballot you must mail a request by June 4. A Request For Ballot for the tribal election appears in this issue of the *HowNiKan*. A set-aside budget as well as Tribal Chairman and two Business Committee slots will be determined by this election. Please request a ballot today!

Candidates

From page 1

as chairman since 1985 when he defeated Leon Bruno in a three-way race for the tribe's highest elected office. Former administrator John Schoemann, who later admitted in federal court to breach of fiduciary duty while employed by the tribe, was the third candidate in the 1985 race.

Just prior to the '85 election Bruno's then-administrator Stan Holder filed a Freedom of Information Act request with the FBI on Schoemann in an apparent attempt to stop an FBI investigation into financial transactions during Schoemann's tenure with the tribe. The letter ended by stating the request for information was being made "in hopes of rectifying a great

wrong that may have been carried out against Mr. Schoemann."

In September, 1986 Schoemann admitted to making a \$54,125 personal profit off a land purchase he negotiated for the tribe while employed as administrator.

Schoemann, Bruno and candidate for committeeman position-two, Richard Whitecotton, were all parties to an unsuccessful election appeal in CFR Court after their defeat in 1985.

Barrett's opponent in the 1989 tribal election is Cecil Pensoneau, who was defeated by Barrett in the 1987 election. Litigation brought by Barrett against Pensoneau for campaigning practices in the '87 election is still pending in the tribal court.

Bank

From page 1

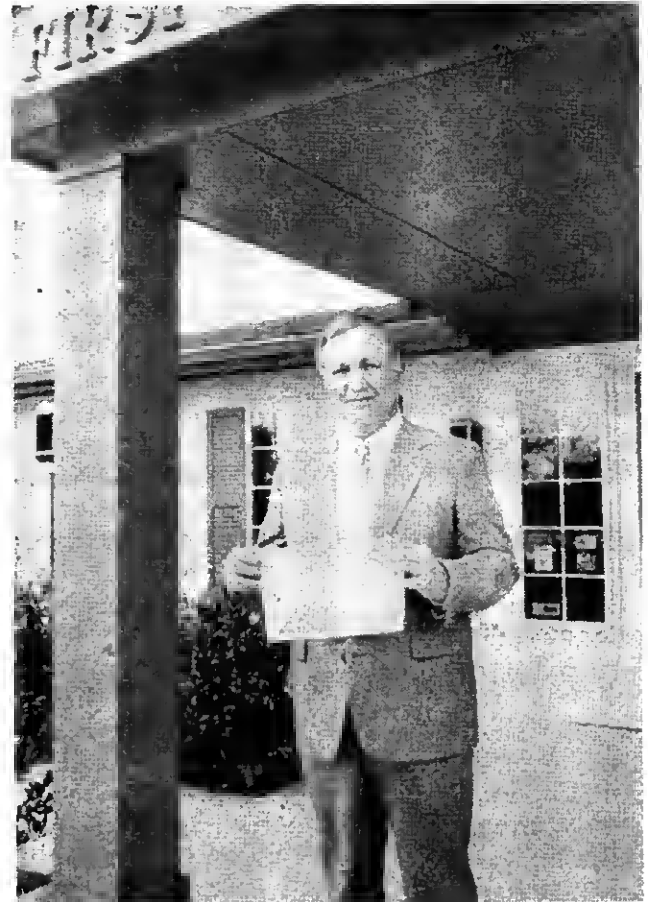
genuinely successful business people who are well respected for their business expertise. The new association will mean that we will not only be keeping funds in Oklahoma, but will also be bringing other funds in, and this benefits the entire economy of the area."

Dennis Jett, bank president and chief executive officer, also ex-

pressed pleasure at the merger, saying, "Nothing is really changing, we are just joining forces, which strengthens our position. I am elated that the tribe has made an investment in our bank; an investment in the bank is an investment in the community."

The First Oklahoma Bank currently has assets of approximately \$21 million.

MORE BANK PHOTOS



John Barrett With Stock Certificate



Exterior Of First Oklahoma Bank



Left To Right, Tribal Attorney Michael Minnis, Area BIA Supt. Walter Mills, Chairman John Barrett, And Rob Burpo of First American Asset Management

**You Just Voted
In A Secretarial Election
To Expand The
Potawatomi Tribe
Now Vote To
Determine Who
Runs It!
Request For Ballot, Page 16**



Letter from the chairman *Msen A Ken Eh Na Ka Nit*

Bourzho Nikon (Hello my friends),

Once more we have an election season. Filing period for candidates is over and Hilton Melot, Dr. Francis Levier, and I have drawn opponents. The people we are running against have run before. In previous elections they have been defeated.

It is my sincere hope that the tactics displayed in previous elections are not repeated in this one. If you receive an anonymous letter or publication of any kind in which the publishers refuse to identify themselves, or use a false name, consider it as lies, the same as last time. We are no longer a tribe of anarchy and lawlessness. We have laws to protect those who seek and hold office from libel and slander. These laws will be enforced. They will not be enforced just to "get

even" because something bad was said about someone else. They will be enforced because the future of tribal government depends on the quality of the people who run for office. No rational, reputable person who values his or her reputation in the tribe and the community will expose themselves to the kind of trashy behavior we have seen in the past elections. It must not be allowed to continue if we are to attract our most qualified members to hold office or work for the tribe.

The eyes of the town of Shawnee, and the eyes of all of Indian country are on us to see if we can conduct ourselves as a prudent, conservative, carefully progressive government. We now own controlling interest in a national bank with \$20 million in assets. The only thing that causes people to keep their money in a bank is confidence in those who run and own it. While we do not run this bank, we are the principal owners — all of us, the entire tribe. The way we conduct ourselves as a government is how we are judged by this community. If the people

decide to take all their money out, the bank will fail and we will lose our investment. Please consider this when you vote. Ask yourselves, can the person I am voting for handle an operation such as the tribe with control of \$30 million in assets? Does this person have the experience and education necessary to make decisions of this magnitude. And most important, can this person represent the tribe to the community in a way that generates respect and confidence?

If you are a candidate, and are considering some of the tactics used in the past, please realize that you will not just be hurting your opponent, you will be hurting the entire tribe — and this tribe is family, yours and mine.

The votes cast in the election to change the constitution to allow us to enroll by descendency will be counted on the 3rd of April. If this amendment we have fought so hard to get is adopted, all of you who have unenrolled descendents will need to notify them immediately. If you have minor children who need

to be enrolled, please act as quickly as possible. Enrollment is accomplished by sending a request to the tribe containing a copy of the prospective new member's birth certificate, the name and roll number of the person they are related to who is in the tribe, and their address. Be sure to include a request for ballot in the tribal election if you are 18 years old or older. Each of us has a responsibility to instruct those who are descended from us the importance of voting in tribal elections and staying informed on tribal history. Please tell them that they are Potawatomi and that makes them unique among all people, Indians and non-Indians alike, for we are a people who have their own language, art, culture, and a history that stretches back in time before recorded history.

The Grievance Committee Is Your Watchdog On Tribal Government!

Elect Representatives Who Are

Objective, Sincere, Honest



Elect

Linda Capps

Jerry Motley

Esther Lowden

Paid Political Advertisement

Potawatomis: You can't afford to fall into a cozy niche

As the 1989 Potawatomi election heats up it's imperative that tribal members dig out their proverbial "fine toothed combs" to review the myriad issues facing the tribal family and the qualifications of candidates running for office.

Make no mistake about it; these are scary times for Indian people.

Anti-treaty organizations, a Rehnquist-led Supreme Court (the same Rehnquist quoted in *The Brethren* as saying, "Oh no, not another shit Indian case"), national legislation governing Indian gaming, a Senate "investigation" into the BIA that has turned into a tribal witch hunt, decreased funding for all service programs and blatant apathy on the part of Middle America has tribes across the country on the run. Most of America doesn't think about the Native American "situation," and those who do are usually against us and our treaty-guaranteed sovereign status.

Here in Oklahoma the state government speaks Blatent Forked-Tongue fluently. On one hand the state has decided that Oklahoma's Indian heritage is its biggest attraction. Tribal flags fly at the capital, an Osage war shield decorates state license plates and the Department of Tourism hands out a promotional pamphlet entitled "Oklahoma and the Indians." Meanwhile, the governor lobbies congress for legislation to give the state jurisdiction over Indian land and the Oklahoma Tax Commission spends millions of dollars on litigation against tribal enterprises.

In 1989 you cannot afford to fall into a cozy niche, secure in your personal tribal identity and complacent with the administrative status quo.

A failure to vote this year could literally mean the disinheritance of your people.

The five-person governing body of your tribe -

IN MY OPINION

By PAT SULZER

the Business Committee - is all that is standing between you and a minor reference in a history book. All of the Indian tribes in this country are fighting for their right to exist and the Potawatomi, viewed for so long as progressive leaders in Indian Country, are no exception.

Now, more than ever, it is imperative to elect educated, experienced, respected leaders. In this day and age your representatives must be as comfortable on Wall Street or in the halls of congress as they are at a pow wow or Regional Council. They must be individuals of compassion and integrity, sympathy and stubbornness. They must maintain a balance between self-esteem and self-sacrifice. They must be willing to put in long hours of research and be willing to spend great amounts of time away from home. They are always on call to tribal members and must always be available for emergency decision-making meetings. They must be able to disassociate their personal feelings from the governmental process and they must continually monitor the national, state and local political and legislative climate for any possible fallout on the tribe.

The current Business Committee has been recognized by everyone from the Comptroller of the Currency to the Native press as a cohesive, credible unit steaming full speed ahead on behalf of the Potawatomi people. The incumbents running for re-election this year are on a first name basis with the powers-that-be in Washington, D.C., presidents of the New York banking industry, and congress-

sional representatives from across the nation.

The current Business Committee has twice made national headlines in the last four months - for purchasing a bank and for contracting services and functions previously performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

This year's incumbents have worked non-stop to reach out and reclaim the entire tribal family through Regional Councils, increased out-of-state services, a descendency enrollment election and a monthly newspaper. Do not be fooled: neither the Regionals nor the newspaper is mandated. Another Business Committee could choose to drop them and there would be no recourse available to tribal members. You would once again be disenfranchised from your tribal family because you choose to live outside the Shawnee area.

Please review the qualifications of the candidates carefully. Consider their education, their past involvement with Indian issues, their dedication and their accomplishments. Request your ballot to vote today - it must be returned by June 4.

And please, cast your vote in pursuit of excellence.

General Council Agenda June 24, 1989

7 a.m. - Call To Order
7 a.m. - 2 p.m. On-Site Voting
3 - 5 p.m. - Business Meeting
5 p.m. - Free Meal At Pow Wow Grounds

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

Our Tribe Is Heading In The Right Direction At Last!

Keep JOHN BARRETT, FRANCIS LEVIER & HILTON MELOT On The Job

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe is a big business these days. It takes people with business sense and education to run it, people who know where the Tribe needs to go and what to do to get there. We simply can't depend on the federal government to bail us out — we have to do it ourselves.

That's why the Tribe has been fortunate to have men of the caliber of Chairman John Barrett and Committeemen Dr. Francis Levier and Hilton Melot at the helm — and why we are fortunate that they are willing to seek re-election. Each has the education, background and experience to do the job right and each has a proven record of performance in office. That's why they have been able to lead our Tribe through the most productive period in its history.

Before you vote on June 24, compare the records and backgrounds of those who are seeking these high offices. You'll find that John Barrett, Francis Levier and Hilton Melot have done their jobs right. Don't take a chance with the future. Vote for the men who are Partners in Progress with you — John Barrett for chairman, Francis Levier for committeeman, and Hilton Melot for committeeman.

For Chairman Re-Elect John

BARRETT

For Committeeman, Re-Elect Dr. Francis

LEVIER

For Committeeman, Re-Elect Hilton

MELOT

Paid Political Advertisement

During the tenure of the Barrett-Levier-Melot team, our Tribe has:

- ✓ Obtained road funds for the Shawnee area
- ✓ Established a computer store
- ✓ Filed for the tribe to acquire a bank
- ✓ Expanded and improved our museum
- ✓ Regained control of our Bingo Hall
- ✓ Won the right to call a descendency vote
- ✓ Doubled the size of the Tribal Store
- ✓ Taken the Tribe to the people outside the Shawnee area
- ✓ Established a Chronic Illness Pharmacy
- ✓ And accomplished much, much more

First Oklahoma baseball game nearly started Indian war

From Meeker News, February 2, 1989

Baseball was brought to Oklahoma by soldiers at the first forts built in the area of Fort Gibson and Fort Towson. The game almost started an Indian war.

The soldiers at Fort Towson, down in Choctaw country, invited the Indians to join in their play. The game broke up the first inning when an Indian took a swing at a soldier with his bat.

The Indians in eastern Oklahoma had their own game called stickball. In that game players were allowed to hit each other with their sticks. When the Choctaws realized that they couldn't whack the other side with the bat, they quit in disgust and called baseball a woman's game.

The man who invented the game back in 1839 - a feller by the name of Abner Doubleday - later became a half-famous Army officer. Many a ball player in those days first learned the game while in the army.

In 1870 another bunch of baseball playin' men came into the Indian Country. These men had great strength and endurance, they could swing an eight pound hammer all day, and a baseball bat after supper. I'm talking about the men who built the Katy - the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad.

They started the MKT north of Vinita and went clean through the Indian Country south of Durant. Settlers used to gather along the road bed to watch the work.

In the evening when the strong young men played their strange new game, some of the town folks would join in. By the time the railroad reached the Red River there were baseball teams all along the way in towns such as Checotah, McAlester and Atoka. And it was between two of the most important towns in Indian Territory that the

first official baseball game in Oklahoma took place.

On July 4, 1882, the baseball teams from Krebs and Savanna crossed bats. The game was played in Krebs in a field alongside the railroad. Four oily rags tied to railroad stakes served as bases. They had only four dirty, scuffed-up balls. That made the "pigtails" - the lads who ran down stray balls - just about the most important kids around.

The rag used for home base wasn't shaped like a home base. But

that didn't matter since in those days the pitcher had to put the ball where the batter could hit it. They didn't call balls, and the batter had four strikes.

They didn't have any catcher's masks and so most catchers played back so they could catch the ball on the first bounce. With Krebs ahead, the Savanna catcher decided to get brave and play up close, and try to cut off some runs. But alas, a tipped ball knocked him out cold. He recovered, but his team lost, 35-3.

The Caldwelles

Couple told to stop taking money for bingo hall

A Florida couple have been ordered by the Oklahoma Securities Commission to stop taking money from state investors to finance an Indian bingo operation south of Norman, OK.

The commission says John Clark Caldwell III and his wife, Beverly, of Sarasota, Fla., violated state law by failing to register as securities agents and improperly marketed securities by advertising their product without prior commission approval. Caldwell, a principal in Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc., has been in continuing litigation with the Citizen Band since 1984 over the management of the tribal bingo hall.

The Caldwelles advertised in January that they

wanted investors to put up \$996,000 to refurbish the parking lot at a bingo hall east of Interstate 35 south of Norman. The bingo buildings is owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

After his advertisement in *The Oklahoman* was questioned, John Caldwell said the Chickasaw Tribe agreed to allow his company, Indian Territory Bingo Management Inc., to operate the hall. But he said he needed financial support to get it started.

The commission issued a temporary cease and desist order in mid-January, and offered the Caldwelles time to respond to the complaints. A permanent order has yet to be issued.

The Choice Is Clear ... Let's Return

DR. FRANCIS LEVIER

To The Business Committee

Check The Record And Make Your Own Decision!

DR. FRANCIS LEVIER

EDUCATION: Marty Mission, Hoftra University, University of Kansas, Doctorate in Education and Administration

EXPERIENCE: Former Potawatomi Economic Development Director; Assistant Director of Minority Affairs at University of Kansas; Member of Haskell Board of Regents; Director of National Indian Board of Alcohol and Drug Abuse; Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribal Administrator; Assistant Director of Topeka Indian Center; Instructor at University of Kansas; Assistant Citizen Band Administrator; 4-year Citizen Band Business Commiffeman; 4-year Citizen Band Administrator; Rockefeller Foundation consultant



LEON BRUNO

EDUCATION: GED

EXPERIENCE: Self-employed Electrician; 4-years Business Committee; 2-years chairman; Representative, Absentee Shawnee Housing Authority

Keep Experience And Education Working For You

Cast Your Ballot For

FRANCIS LEVIER

Paid Political Advertisement

Sacred Heart Quarterly

Winter, 1989

A Quarterly Publication Of The Sacred Heart Mission Historical Society

Vol. 2, No. 1



A Very Early Snapshot At Sacred Heart Mission

A Haven Of Hospitality

Special exhibits of rare and intriguing works of art are a staple of the Mabey-Gerrer Museum of Art at St. Gregory's College in Shawnee. Indeed, 1988 ended with two such shows — one of the Indian Kachina Dolls of the American Southwest and another of Christmas creches from all over the world and as old as the 16th century.

And as 1989 began, the renowned museum on the campus of St. Gregory's College unveiled an exhibit of photographs made from glass negatives made at the turn of the century.

Museum Director Bruce Bienemann says that 45 prints were made recently from the glass negatives made from about 1890 to 1905, largely in and around Sacred Heart Mission and Abbey. Sacred

SACRED HEART GREETINGS

Heart is located near present-day Konawa and was the predecessor of St. Gregory's Abbey.

"They're a rather extensive collection of pre-statehood Oklahoma," says Brother Benedict McCaffree, a history professor at the college, of the Sacred Heart photographs. "And as Oklahoma is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Land Run of 1889 and as these pictures date from that time, they have particular historical significance now."

Historic Photographs From Old Sacred Heart opened Jan. 15 and continued through March 6 in the West Gallery.

The Sacred Heart Mission Historical Society held a partial preview of this exhibition at Konawa Statehood Days in November. Our Display has been growing each year and we hope to have our own museum at Sacred Heart in the very near future. We are working on estimates for our grant requests to fund restoration of the log cabin and Bakery at the present time. The museum will be our

Please Turn To Page 4

Father Ignatius And The Sermon Before The Run

Ignatius Jean, prior of the Abbey of Saint Benoit-sur-Loire, was the man chosen to succeed Isidore Robot as Prefect Apostolic of Indian Territory. He was appointed in August, 1886, and arrived at his post in the autumn of that same year. He was 40 years old. He has been described as "gifted and capable."

During Father Ignatius' tenure of three and one-half years in Indian Territory two significant events happened relative to the Catholic Church. First, there was a clear cut distinction made between the head of Sacred Heart Monastery (Father Thomas Duperou would hold that position from 1884 to 1897) and the office of prefect apostolic. Secondly, a greater concentration of effort went into the missionary work of Indian Territory. While Ignatius Jean was prefect apostolic, Catholic Church communities (often with schools) were formed in Pawhuska, Purcell, Hominy Creek, Edmond, Oklahoma City, Guthrie, El Reno, Kingfisher, Ponca City, Norman and Hennessey.

Part of the reason for the rapid expansion was the opening of the Unassigned Lands in central Indian Territory to white settlers on April 22, 1889.

In connection with the Run of 1889, Father Ignatius Jean delivered an exceptional sermon on Easter Sunday, 1889, the eve of the Run. The sermon was given at Purcell, Indian Territory, the major gathering point for Run participants on the south side of the Unassigned Lands.

Excerpts of Father Ignatius' sermon:

"My Dear Friends: — Tomorrow you will enter into the land for which you have craved so long, and in which you hope to find, I know not how true, rivers flowing with milk and honey.

"Always remember that a land naturally fertile remains fertile and produces fruit an hundredfold, when it is settled by good, just, honest and religious people.

"God has in special abomination in this country three sins, which bring the malediction of God over the whole of the United States. Do not commit them.

"The first is, trampling under foot the sacred laws of matrimony.

"The second is, the godless education of the children, preparing a generation of men without religion, without faith, without

Please Turn To Page 4

Sacred Heart Events

Cleanup Days — Saturdays, 9-5, March 18 and April 15. Attorney General Robert Henry will be present.

Board Meeting — Sunday, April 16, 3 p.m.

May Dinner — Sunday, May 7, 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., Sacred Heart Parish Hall

Mission Tours — Open To The Public, Sundays, 1-5 p.m. For guided tours, please call 925-2171, 925-2145, 925-3105 or 374-2867

For Indians, 'Westward' Ended In Oklahoma

"Westward" for the red man ended with Oklahoma when it became the last gathering place of the displaced Indian. Here the Indian gave up the nomadic existence of his forefathers and accepted the white man's mode of living. Little significance attaches to the fact that Spanish and French explorers, in search of the proverbial pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, traversed the Oklahoma section time and again from 1590.

While the territory was still dedicated for the use of the Indians, white settlers came there in such hordes to secure land that eventually they had to be driven away by United States soldiers. The clamor for more land became so vociferous that the government purchased from the Indians about two million acres in the section adjacent to Logan and Oklahoma Counties.

During the influx of the new settlers, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas farmers seemed to favor the western and the northwestern sections of the state, while those from Arkansas, Missouri and Texas preferred the Southern and the eastern parts of the state.

After Oklahoma became part of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, it was included in the Indiana Territory. In 1812 it was

combined with the Missouri Territory, and in 1819 with the Arkansas Territory. For several years, most of Oklahoma was included in what divided into the Indian Territory and the Oklahoma Territory, the latter being thrown open to white settlements.

In 1890 the territorial government was established with Guthrie as its first capital. Two new counties were formed in 1891, and in 1892 six more were formed. The Cherokee Outlet in the northwest section, next to the panhandle, was opened for white settlers in 1893. A court decision and an act of Congress awarded Greer County to Oklahoma in 1896. Prior to that time it had been claimed by both Oklahoma and Texas. In 1906 Congress passed the enabling act. Oklahoma became the forty-sixth state to enter the Union when it was admitted 16 November 1907. The capitol was moved from Guthrie to Oklahoma City in 1910.

The first seven counties of the Oklahoma Territory were designated First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh; thereafter as other counties were added they were named after the letters of the alphabet. Later on by vote of the people they were given their present names. The original seven counties took the following names when this

change was accomplished: Logan, Cleveland, Oklahoma, Canadian, Kingfisher, Payne and Beaver.

All of Oklahoma except the extreme southwestern tip (Greer County) and No Man's Land and possibly the Unassigned Lands were Indian Territory until 22 April 1889. On this date the Unassigned Lands were thrown open for settlement in 'Run of '89'. Out of this 2,000,000 acres were formed Logan, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, Kingfisher, and Payne Counties by Act 2 May 1890 when Oklahoma Territory was authorized and at the same time Beaver County (No Man's Land) was made a part of it.

The Iowa, Sac, Fox, and Potawatomi, Shawnee Reservations were to form Lincoln and Pottawatomie Counties in the 'Run of 1891'.

In 1892 the Cheyenne and Arapaho Lands were opened and Day, Roger Mills, Beckham, Dewey, Custer, Washita and Blain Counties were organized out of it.

The "Strip" (Cherokee Outlet) opened in the "Run of 1893", to form Woodward, Woods, Grant, Garfield, Kay, Noble and Pawnee Counties. In 1901 the Wichita-Caddo and Comanche Kiowa and Apache lands were opened and formed the counties of Caddo, Kiowa and Comanche.

Generally this is the way new things remained until 1907 when Oklahoma was admitted as the 46th state. When this happened there were some readjustments of county boundaries or new counties were added by carving them out of existing counties. In the case of Day County, it no longer existed after statehood. A part of it and a part of Woodward County formed the new Ellis County. Roger Mills was formed out of a part of Beckham (and perhaps a part of Day). Woodward and Woods were reduced in area to form Harper, Alfalfa and Major. Out of a part of Comanche, Cotton was formed, also the Jackson County was formed out of Greer. (In 1908 or 1909 Harmon County was also formed out of Greer).

In that part of Oklahoma which has been an Indian Territory, before statehood called the "Indian Nations", only the Osage and Seminole Nations were designated single counties of the same name. The other four Indian Nations were carved into the following counties.

Cherokee Nation: Washington, Rogers, Nowata, Craig, Mayes, Cherokee, Sequoyah, Adair, Delaware and part of Ottawa.

Creek Nation: Creek, Okfuskee, Hughes, McIntosh, Okmulgee, Muskogee, Wagoner and Tulsa.

Choctaw Nation: Bryan, Atoka, Coal, Pittsburg, Haskell, Leflore, Latimer, Pushmataha, Choctaw and McCurtain

Chickasaw Nation: Grady, McClain, Pontotoc, Stephens, Murray, Johnston, Marshall, Love, Jefferson, and Carter.

In 1908, as previously stated, Harmon County was created out of Greer and Jackson and thus were formed the 77 counties of Oklahoma as they exist today.

Reprinted From The Seventh Edition of The Handy Book For Genealogists

Sacred

Heart

Scrapbook



Left to right, seated, Fr. Ignatius May, Fr. Anthony Redinger, Fr. Hildebrand Zoeller, Fr. Louis Sittere. Standing, Fr. Richard Purtill, Fr. Placidus Harismendy, Fr. Charles Espelette, Fr. Ambrose Locke, Fr. Robert Maloney, Fr. Albert Brousseau, Fr. James O'Keefe, Fr. Celestine Smith, Fr. Benedict Ryan. This picture was taken at Sacred Heart before statehood.



If You Recognize These People, Let Us Know ... We Don't

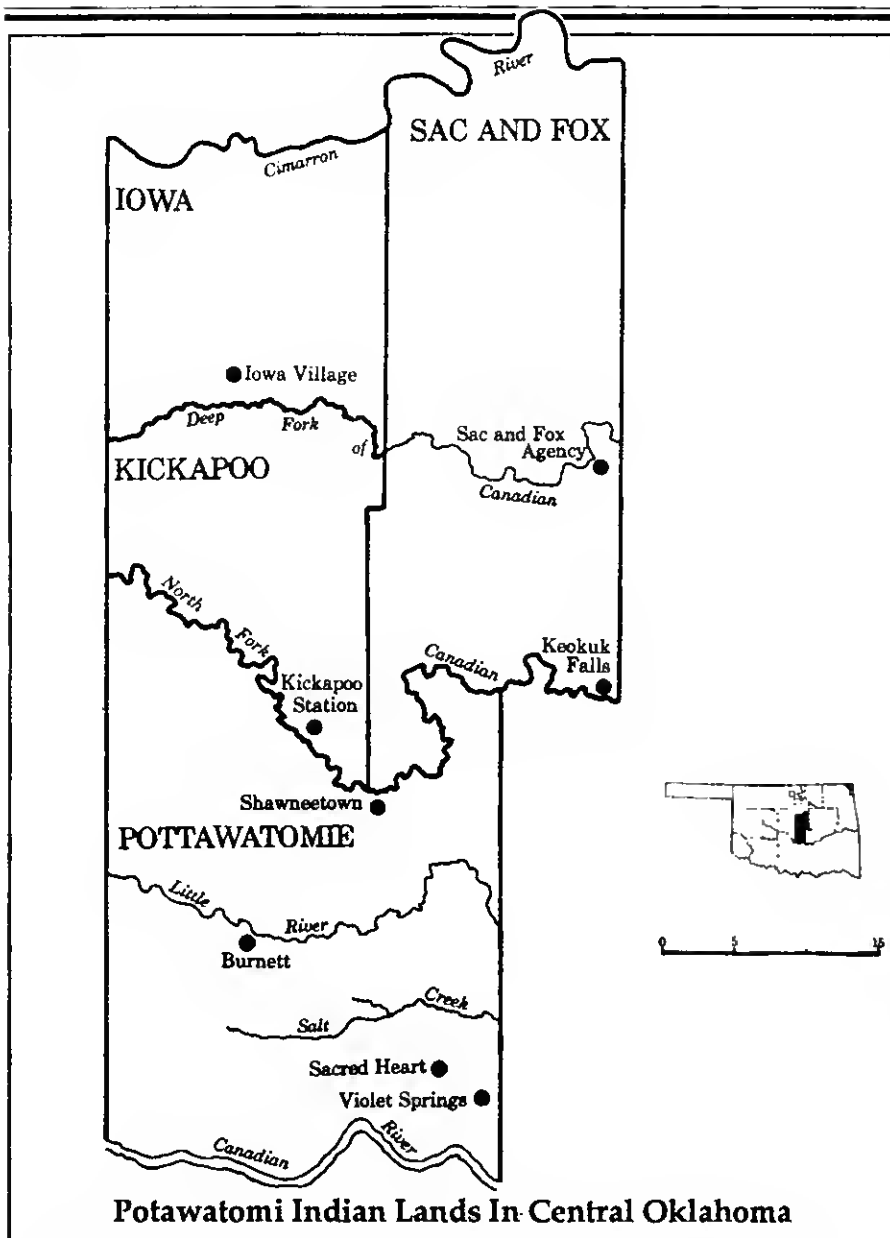
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'Population' Of Sacred Heart Jumped Just Before The Run

The run from the east line was equally shrouded with clandestine entry and controversy. No reporters are known to have been anywhere on the east line, nor were there any military stationed there to monitor either.

The eastern border of the Oklahoma country followed the western boundary of the Potawatomi reservation from the main Canadian to the North Canadian, a distance of some thirty-five miles. William Greiffenstein, former Indian trader and a founder of Wichita, Kansas, who was married to the daughter of Potawatomi Chief Burnett, operated his UF cattle ranch in the southern portion of the reservation east of Purcell.

A mile or so below where the east line crossed the North Canadian River was the ranch house of William H. McClure's 7-C cattle operation. McClure grazed his cattle on both sides of the North Canadian and into the Oklahoma country. The Shawneetown Road ran past his place between Oklahoma station and the settlement of Shawnee Town some fifteen miles down the south bank of the river. Nearby, on the river's north bank, was the Indian village known as Kickapoo station. In the far south of the Potawatomi reservation on the north bank of the South Canadian was the Catholic Sacred Heart

Mission. It was reported that both Shawnee Town and Sacred Heart had jumped from 150 inhabitants to 3,500 in the week preceding the run.

It was a long, impossible border to guard, and there is no evidence that the government of the military made any effort to do so. Thus the eastern border of the Oklahoma lands, like the southern border, was wide open for early instructions by settlers who were left to their own judgement and consciences as to when to enter. Evidence indicates that there was a great deal of premature entry made all along the eastern line.

Crowd estimates at McClure's ranch vary. One witness put it at 1,000, and another said he counted 360 wagons in the vicinity. But one thing that most accounts do agree upon is that a great many people did go across the border early there. To many, the east line was known as the "Pott Line," since it was also in part of the Potawatomi land. One man later told of talking with another who had slipped across the border early. The "moonlighter" (as an early entrant was first called instead of "sooner") insisted that he had, indeed, made his start at noon from the "pot line" that is, a rope hung between trees in his camp having some pots strung on it.

— The Oklahoma Land Rush of 1889 by Stan Hoig, Oklahoma Historical Society, 1984.

LETTERS

To The Sacred Heart Quarterly

'We Enjoy Reading The Quarterly'

We enjoy reading the Sacred Heart Quarterly. It is good to know you are doing so much. Hope these donations will help.

Margaret Akerman and Louis Hooper

Thanks For The Meeting

Dear Board of Directors,

Thanks for the impressive meeting you had today, Sunday, Oct. 16th, which moved me to sign for a life membership. I am paying \$100 now, in the enclosed letter you will find the check and I plan to pay the \$150 next month.

The labor, the interest you are displaying proves what wonderful people you really are and the determination it takes to get and keep things rolling. So, if you can do it, so can I donate enough money to make me a life member.

May the Sacred Heart bless you in your good work.

Love,
Sister M. Boniface

The Quarterly Is Very Interesting

I had no idea what Sacred Heart was until I got the quarterly — it was very interesting.

Through the National Higdon Association, I found out that my grandparents, John Lloyd and Elizabeth Higdon, moved to Indian Territory in 1903 and are buried at Sacred Heart. A few years ago when we were in Oklahoma City, we tried to find it. The few people we asked for directions weren't much help. We thought we were looking for a church and cemetery and finally gave up.

Perhaps we'll pass that way again and know, this time, what to look for.

Mrs. Margaret Higdon Giles
Salina, Kansas

'We Enjoy Reading The Quarterly'

To Whom It May Concern:

I am enclosing the membership application and check for a one year membership.

And I also want to praise the hard-working people who started restoring the grounds and buildings of Sacred Heart.

It was very inspiring to my aunt Bertha Draughn of Purcell, a non-Catholic as well, as well as myself, a Catholic convert. I'm sure if you publicize what's happening enough, people will come to your aid with the prayers and finance needed to restore the grounds and buildings to a place of serenity and beauty. It already has much beauty and peace to offer.

We especially appreciated Billy Lehman and daughter taking us on a tour of the grounds. He is very inspiring, explaining the history of Sacred Heart. He has his heart in it and it's catching.

Myrel Dumas
Purcell, Oklahoma

Interested In Your Work

Sacred Heart Mission:

Being on the board for the Southwest Oklahoma Genealogical Society as well as corresponding secretary for the Southwest Oklahoma Historical Society, I am very interested in the work you are doing. I have published the marriages and baptisms for early records of Sacred Heart as well as the marriage records of Jackson and Tillman Counties of Oklahoma, also the records of the Indian missions of the Kiowa agency.

My brother, Henry Thomas Deister, was the first person baptized at the present Sacred Heart Church. My parents were married in the Church when it was in the grainery.

Keep up the good work.

Mrs. Helen Deister Bolt
Lawton, Oklahoma

Want List

The Society is looking for these items, if you can help us, it would be very much appreciated and will be put to good use.

Brush Hog
Tractor
Gas Weed Eater
Chain Saw
Wood Shingles

Lawn Mowers
Sheet Iron
Filing Cabinets
Macintosh Computer
Microfilm Machine

Picnic Tables
Paint
Water Well Pump
Benches
Portable Generator

Greetings

Continued From Page 1

next item on the agenda.

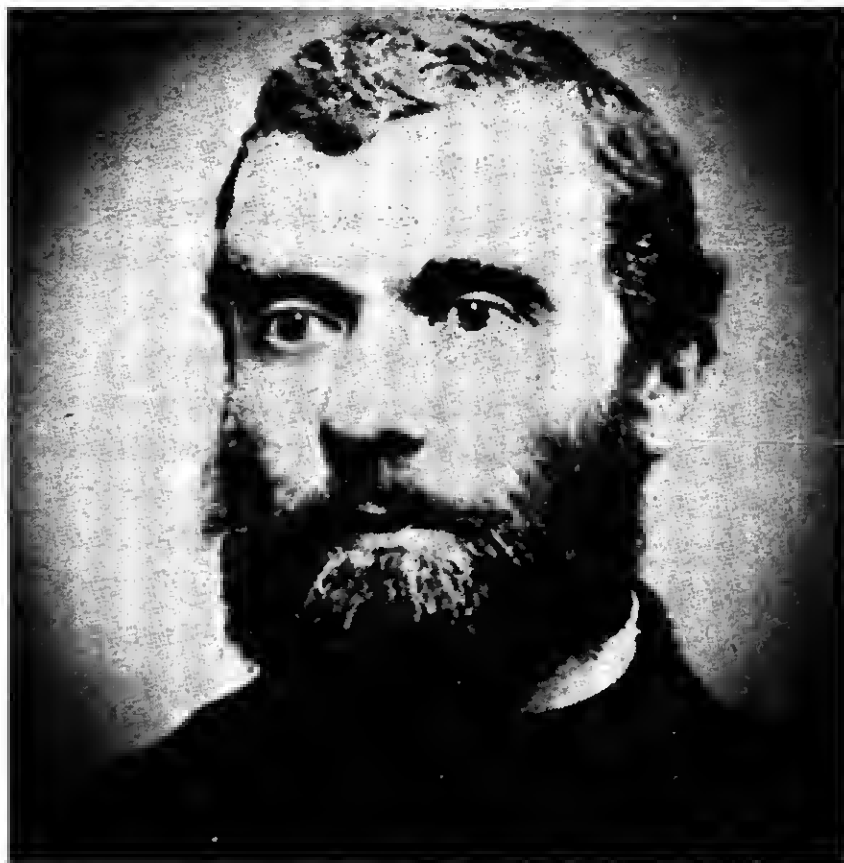
The Honorable Attorney General Robert Henry was the guest speaker at the Konawa Community Banquet Feb. 11th. The Attorney General, a member of the Sacred Heart Mission Historical Society since 1987, toured the mission with Brother Benedict McCaffree before the banquet. During his speech, he complimented all of the hard work being done on the site. He also commented that to build a strong community it needs history and that Konawa was fortunate to have that asset.

Sacred Heart, surrounded by cultivated fields, vineyards, and orchards, became a well-known haven of hospitality for people in Indian Territory. Ordinary travelers and military men, fugitives from justice and the U.S. Marshals pursuing them — all were welcomed without questions being asked.

A branch of an old military road from Fort Smith to western forts crossed as the base of the well-known landmark known as Bald Hill. Because there was a supply of good water and an abundance of grass nearby, the site was a favorite camping ground for freighters. The March, 1901, issue of the *Indian Advocate* commented:

"The visitor, after a tiresome journey over the hills and valleys, across the interminable forests of the Territory, was agreeably surprised by the pleasing majestic sight of the Abbey buildings. Fraternal hospitality was tendered to him according to the traditions of the Benedictine Order."

The Sacred Heart Mission Historical Society hopes to continue the reputation of Sacred Heart Mission being a well-known haven of hospitality for travelers and visitors as in the past. Come and join us.



Father Ignatius Jean, OSB, Successor To Father Isidore Robot As Prefect Apostolic. Father Ignatius Served Until 1890 And Was Founder Of *The Indian Advocate*

Sermon Before The Run

Continued From Page 1

conscience; a generation of men entirely deprived of the first ideas of right, of justice, of virtue, and of honesty.

"The third is the barbarous removal, the systematic oppression of the first inhabitants of this country.

"When you enter tomorrow with joy into this new promised land, do not overlook, my dear friends, the spectacle afforded by you to these thirty tribes living around you in the Indian Territory. Most of them have dreaded, and still dread, your arrival.

"Is it not, indeed, possible, my dear friends, to unite that progress of civilization with justice for the poor red man? Is it not possible to accomplish here what has already been done in Canada, in Mexico, and in South America? To give free course

to your exertions and to extend in this country the boundaries of civilization, is it necessary to remove them again or to exterminate them?

"Do not forget that, in spite of color, red, white or black, we are all children in the same family.

"I am a minister of God. I am amongst you, the representative of that Church, which in all ages took under her protection the weak and the helpless. I am a son of the great Patriarch, Saint Benedict. In all past centuries, especially when a new race was invading a new country, the mission of the children of Saint Benedict was to raise their voices and to stand as a wall of protection between the potent and the powerless, to hinder the oppression of the innocent by the brutal force of the mighty."

New Members

Rev. Paul Gillespie, OSFS
Duncan, Ok.
Myrel Dumas
Purcell, Ok.
Sister Mary Boniface Yousey
Oklahoma City, Ok.
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Campagna in memory of Albert and Bertha Nicklas, grandparents of Joe Campagna
Indio, Calif.
V.G. Courtney
Oklahoma City, Ok.
Frank W. and Margaret Chambers
San Martin, Calif.
Orlola Helen Diester Bolt
Lawton, Ok.
Mrs. Margaret Higdon Giles
Salina, Ks.
Henry and Louise Hooper
Lexington, Ok.
Sherrie L. Edge
Oklahoma City, Ok.
Dural and Ida Hudson
Wanetta, Ok.
Mary Wood
Konawa, Ok.
H.R. and Mary McCurdy
Oklahoma City, Ok.
Henry Thomas Deister Sr.
Lyons, Or.
Mary Sandefur
Tecumseh, Ok.
Mike Wheelahan
Anadarko, Ok.
Dennis J. and Geraldine Winkler
Bethany, Ok.
Dan and Mildred Khoury
Konawa, Ok.
William Barton
Memphis, Tn.
Margaret Akerman
Lexington, Ok.
Bob Button
Portland, Or.
Helen C. Sperling
Konawa, Ok.
Barnard D. McCraw
Stillwater, Ok.
Tom and JoAnn Wedemeyer
Oklahoma City, Ok.
Chris Grove
Oklahoma City, Ok.
Florence Brueggen
Oklahoma City, Ok.
Frances R. Affnowicz
Oklahoma City, Ok.
Dr. and Mrs. John W. Dodge
Oklahoma City, Ok.
Dr. and Mrs. Edward Glinicki
Oklahoma City, Ok.

Membership Application - Sacred Heart Historical Society

Return To Sacred Heart Mission, P.O. Box 122, Konawa, OK 74849

Check Membership Desired

____ Students\$5 per year

____ Sr. Citizens ..\$5 per year

____ Individual.....\$10 per year

____ Family.....\$25 per year

____ Business\$50 per year

____ Life.....\$250

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

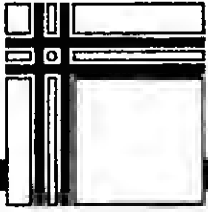
TELEPHONE: _____

NAMES OF FAMILY MEMBERS (For Family Membership): _____

I pledge to support the Sacred Heart Mission Historical Society in their efforts to preserve, restore, maintain and care for the Sacred Heart Mission grounds. I have enclosed \$ _____ for my annual membership.

Signature _____

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage
PAID
Shawnee, OK.
Permit No. 250
ZIP Code 74801



TREATIES: *Delaware treaty of 1805*

A treaty between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Pottawatimies, Miamies, Eel River, and Weas.

ARTICLES of a treaty made and entered into, at Grouseland, near Vincennes, in the Indiana territory, by and between William Henry Harrison, governor of said territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, for treating with the north western tribes of Indians, of the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Putawatimies, Miamis, Eel River, and Weas, jointly and severally by their chiefs and head men, of the other part.

ARTICLE I. Whereas, by the fourth article of a treaty made between the United States and the Delaware tribe, on the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and four, the said United States engaged to consider the said Delawares as the proprietors of all that tract of country which is bounded by the White river on the north, the Ohio and Clark's grant on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of Kentucky river on the east, and the tract ceded by the treaty of fort Wayne, and the road leading to Clark's grant on the west and south west. And whereas, the Miami tribes, from whom the Delawares derived their claim, contend that in their cession of said tract to the Delawares, it was never their intention to convey to them the right of the soil, but to suffer them to occupy it as long as they thought proper, the said Delawares have, for the sake of peace and good neighborhood, determined to relinquish their claim to the said tract, and do by these presents release the United States from the guarantee made in the before-mentioned article of the treaty of August, eighteen hundred and four.

ART. II. The said Miami, Eel River, and Wea tribes, cede and relinquish to the United States forever, all that tract of country which lies to the south of a line to be drawn from the north east corner of the tract ceded by the treaty of fort Wayne, so as to strike the general boundary line, running from a point opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, to fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from its commencement on the Ohio river.

ART. III. In consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, the United States will give an additional permanent annuity to said Miamis, Eel River, and Wea tribes, in the following proportions, viz: to the Miamis, six hundred dollars; to the Eel river tribe, two hundred and fifty dollars; to the Weas, two hundred and fifty dollars; and also to the Putawatimies, an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, for ten years, and no longer; which, together with the sum of four thousand dollars which is now delivered, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, is to be considered as a full compensation for the land now ceded.

ART. IV. As the tribes which are now called the Miamis, Eel River, and Weas, were formerly and still consider themselves as one nation, and as they have determined that neither of these tribes shall dispose of any part of the country which they hold in common; in order to quiet their minds on that head, the United States do hereby engage to consider them as joint owners of all the country on the Wabash and its waters, above the Vincennes tract, and which has not been ceded to the United States, by this or any former treaty and they do farther engage that they will not purchase any part of the said country without the consent of each of the said tribes. *Provided always*, That nothing in this section contained, shall in any manner weaken or destroy any claim which the Kickapoos, who are not represented at this treaty, may have to the country they now occupy on the Vermillion river.

ART. V. The Putawatimies, Miami, Eel river, and Wea tribes, explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and four, which tract was given by the Piankashaws to the Delawares, about thirty-seven years ago.

ART. VI. The annuities herein stipulated to be paid by the United States, shall be delivered in the same manner, and under the same conditions as to those which the said tribes have heretofore received.

ART. VII. This treaty shall be in force and obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs, and head men of the said tribes, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on the twenty-first day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the thirtieth.

William Henry Harrison, [L.S.]

Delawares:

Hocking Pomskan, his x mark, [L.S.]

Kecklawhenund, or William Anderson, his x mark, [L.S.]

Allime, or White Eyes, his x mark, [L.S.]

Tomague, or Beaver, his x mark, [L.S.]

Pattawatimas:

Topanepee, his x mark, [L.S.]

Lishahecon, his x mark, [L.S.]

Wenamech, his x mark, [L.S.]

Miamis:

Kakonweconner, or Long Legs, his x mark [L.S.]

Missingguimeschan, or Owl, his x mark, [L.S.]

Wabsier, or White Skin, his x mark, [L.S.]

Mashekanochquah, or Little Turtle, his x mark, [L.S.]

Richardville, his x mark, [L.S.]

Eel Rivers:

Wanonecana, or Night Stander, his x mark, [L.S.]

Metausauner, or Sam, his x mark, [L.S.]

Arhekatauh, or Earth, his x mark, [L.S.]

Weas:

Assonnonquah, or Laboissier, his x mark, [L.S.]

Misquaconagua, or Painted Pole, his x mark, [L.S.]

Ohequanah, or Little Eyes, his x mark, [L.S.]

Delawares:

Missenewand, or Captain Bullet, his x mark, [L.S.]

Done in the presence of-

B. Parke, secretary to the commissioner,

John Gibson, secretary Indiana Territory,

John Griffin, a judge of the Indiana Territory,

B. Chambers, president of the council,

Jesse B. Thomas, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John Rice Jones,

Samuel Gwathmey,

Pierre Menard,

Members legislative council Indiana Territory,

Davis Floyd

Shadrach Bond,

William Biggs,

John Johnson,

Members house of representatives Indiana Territory,

W. Wells, agent of Indian affairs,

Vigo, colonel of Knox County Militia,

John Conner,

Joseph Barron, Sworn interpreters.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

It is the intention of the contracting parties, that the boundary line herein directed to be run from the north east corner of the Vincennes tract to the boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky river, shall not cross the Embarras or Drift Wood fork of White river, but if it should strike the said fork, such an alteration in the direction of the said line is to be made, as will leave the whole of the said fork in the Indian territory.

Enrollment Form

NAME: _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE MAIDEN OTHER

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: _____ NAME OF SPOUSE: _____

ADDRESS: _____ ZIP: _____

COUNTY: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____ SEX: _____

ENROLLED WITH ANOTHER TRIBE? YES NO

IF YES, NAME OF TRIBE: _____

NAME OF ANCESTOR ON
ROLL AND RELATIONSHIP: _____

APPLICANT'S FULL SISTERS: _____

APPLICANT'S FULL BROTHERS: _____

APPLICANT'S CHILDREN: _____

I certify that _____, for whom this application is being made is
not an adopted child and is a direct descendant by blood of a member of the Citizen
Band Potawatomi Tribe.

DATE: _____ SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: _____

To be completed by person filing application on behalf of a minor, mental incompetent or
member of the Armed Forces stationed outside the continental United States:

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

RELATIONSHIP TO APPLICANT: _____

Return This Completed Application and A Certified Birth Certificate To:

TRIBAL ROLLS

1901 S. Gordon Cooper Drive

Shawnee, OK 74801

NATIONAL NEWS

Decision divests tribal court of jurisdiction

Boulder, Colorado: On January 11, 1989, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, sitting *en banc* - which means the full court of ten judges hears the matter - issued its decision in the case of *Twin City Construction Company of Fargo v. Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, et al.*

The case involves tribal court jurisdiction over an action for money damages by a tribal member, Ernest V. Parisien, against a non-Indian, Twin City, who was doing business on the reservation. The recent Eighth Circuit decision is considered adverse by the tribal parties and they are seeking review of it by the United States Supreme Court.

In 1986, the Turtle Mountain Court of Appeals held that under tribal law and federal law the tribal courts had jurisdiction over the Twin City matter. Twin City then sought review in federal district court of the Tribal Court of Appeals' decision. The district court dismissed from the suit the tribe and tribal parties which were represented by the Native American Rights Fund. The dismissal was based on the grounds of sovereign immunity. However, the district court also held that the tribal courts lacked jurisdiction over the action under the tribal code. At that time the code limited jurisdiction over civil actions involving non-Indians to cases in which the non-Indian consents to jurisdiction.

Parisien appealed and the tribe participated as *amicus curiae* (friend of the court). In September, 1988, a majority of a divided three-judge panel of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the district court. It upheld tribal court jurisdiction as a matter of federal law, and as a matter of tribal law by deferring to the Tribal Court of Appeals' interpretation of the tribal code. However, in November, Twin City's petition for rehearing *en banc* was granted, which in the Eighth Circuit vacates the panel's opinion which was favorable for the tribe. Rehearing was held December 8, 1988.

The ten-judge *en banc* Eighth Circuit was equally divided. Five judges voted to affirm the district court and five voted to reverse. In the Eighth Circuit, such a divided vote affirms the district court's opinion. Therefore the decision that the tribal courts lack jurisdiction over Parisien's action against Twin City still stands. But the ruling that the tribal parties are dismissed on the grounds of sovereign immunity is also left undisturbed.

A divided *en banc* court typically issues no written opinion. However, in *Twin City*, the judges who voted to reverse the district court filed a special dissent in favor of Parisien and the tribe. In their view, the affirmance is contrary to United States Supreme Court decisions governing the extent of tribal court jurisdiction.

The tribe and Parisien have authorized the Native American Rights Fund to petition the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari* on behalf of Parisien. "We hope the court takes the case," says Melody McCoy, NARF staff attorney. "The issues are extremely important. On most reservations, the presence of non-Indians is an everyday fact of life. Tribal jurisdiction over their activities, especially where tribal members are involved, is essential to maintaining control and protecting the rights of all people on reservations."

She continued, "the *en banc* split leaves in confusion whether tribes in the Eighth Circuit have jurisdiction over disputes involving non-Indians doing business on the reservation." McCoy added that there has since been a decision from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, *Sanders v. Robinson*, No. 87-4192 (Dec. 8, 1988), which is directly on point, and in which tribal court jurisdiction was upheld.

The Native American Rights Fund is a nonprofit legal organization representing Native American tribes and villages, groups and individuals throughout the United States.

New agency to promote Native talent

The Corporation For American Indian Development, a San Francisco-based economic development and social services organization, has announced the formation of a full-service artists management and talent agency, Indian America Productions.

As part of the corporation's innovative "Gateway To Indian America" project, IAP has acquired a top-flight roster of acts that includes award-winning, internationally acclaimed traditional and contemporary dance groups and performance artists. The firm also offers a diverse lecture and speakers bureau, as well as poets, storytellers, and visual artists. As a one-of-a-kind agency, IAP reflects the extended "Gateway" vision of Indian America, representing professional acts from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego to Polynesia. The roster is expected to grow to more than 50 acts by the middle of this year.

A national marketing campaign is currently underway with a strong focus on colleges and universities throughout the U.S. and Canada. IAP is also the exclusive agent for the 8th Annual Gateway To Indian America Trade Fair & Exposition, the major national 5-day show to be staged in San Francisco Sept. 27 thru Oct. 1, 1989.

For more information contact IAP at 225 Valencia Street, San Francisco, CA 94103, or phone 415/552-4567.

Catawba Tribe gets green light to pursue claim

Boulder, Colorado: In a long-awaited decision that will allow the Catawba Indian Tribe to pursue its claim to 144,000 acres in South Carolina, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled that the state's statute of limitations does not preclude the tribe from seeking title to land now occupied by some 30,000 individuals and businesses.

Among the disputed lands are 2,300 acres occupied by Heritage USA, a religious theme park owned by the PTL, which is now undergoing bankruptcy proceedings.

"The tribe has been trying to resolve this issue for 150 years," explains Don Miller, an attorney with the Native American Rights Funds which has represented the Catawbans since 1975. "And it's the kind of case that could take generations to go through the courts. We're prepared to litigate, but I really believe that settlement is in the best interest of all parties." Miller noted that any settlement would have to restore at least some measure of the promise of economic and social self-sufficiency contained in the treaties that created the original reservation.

The lands in question, 225 square miles in and surrounding Rock Hill, were reserved by the Catawbans in a 1760 treaty with the King of England. In 1840, the state of South Carolina took the land in violation of federal law. Since that time, the tribe has appealed to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the state of South Carolina and finally to the federal courts to resolve the issue. Further complicating their claim is the fact that in 1962 the federal government terminated federal recognition of the tribe, resulting in some of the tribe's claims becoming subject to state statutes of limitations.

The recent Fourth Circuit Court decision established that the statute of limitations will protect from the tribal claim only those lands that have been held for at least 10 years by the same owner between July 1, 1962 (when the tribe was terminated) and October 20, 1980 (when

the tribe filed suit), and meet certain "adverse possession" requirements.

"We have no idea how many acres are actually at stake," Miller notes, "but we know it is a substantial amount. Our goal is to provide a stable economic base for tribal members whose families were driven into poverty generations ago by the loss of their ancestral lands."

The defendants - the state of South Carolina, numerous businesses, and individual property owners - have until the end of April to petition the Supreme Court, but Miller doesn't expect that court to agree to hear the case. "We have already begun to tackle the mountains of research that will be necessary to prepare this case for trial at the district court level. Hopefully, before it comes to that, the defendants will recognize the potential for economic and social disruption presented by years of expensive litigation." He noted that litigation of this type puts a strain on the social fabric that binds any community together - Indian and non-Indian alike, adding "We came close to settling this case in 1980 and we should try again now."

Only one-third of Indians live in Indian areas

Slightly more than one-third of the nation's 1.4 million American Indians were living on Indian lands in 1980, according to a report from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

It states that 486,460 American Indians lived on reservations, tribal trust lands, and the historic Indian areas of Oklahoma covered by the 1980 census. Another 880,216 lived outside these areas including 8,023 who lived in Alaska Native villages.

The census shows that 339,836 American Indians, or 70 percent of those living in Indian areas, were on reservations. Another 116,359 lived in Oklahoma historic Indian areas, and 30,265 were on tribal trust lands.

The 1980 census was the first to identify separately and provide population and housing counts for the Oklahoma historic Indian areas, tribal trust lands, and Alaska Native regional corporations. The historic Indian areas of Oklahoma exclude urbanized portions.

The report notes that American Indians were only about half of the total reservation population of 691,070. On some reservations, nearly all of the population was American Indian, while on others the proportion of American Indians was very small.

Of the nation's 278 identified reservations, 214 had fewer than

Continued, next page

NATIONAL NEWS

From previous page
1,000 Indians and 162 had totals under 500. The largest reservation was Navajo, with 104,978 and next largest was Pine Ridge with 11,946. Eight others had more than 5,000.

Other highlights from the report:

- The West had the highest proportion, 42 percent, of Indians living in Indian areas and Alaska Native villages.

- Indians were heavily concentrated in Indian areas in certain states: New Mexico, 78 percent; Arizona, 75 percent; South Dakota, 74 percent; and Oklahoma, 72 percent.

- The census shows that 30,265 Indians, or 2 percent, lived on tribal trust lands. The largest numbers were those near the Navajo Reservation and those of Cheyenne River, S.D., Turtle Mountain, N.D., and Rosebud, S.D. reservations.

- The majority, 69 percent, of American Indians in Oklahoma resided within the boundaries of the Oklahoma historic Indian areas.

- Among the component counties in the Oklahoma historic Indian areas, the American Indian population as a proportion of the total population was highest in Noble and Adair counties, 39 and 33 percent respectively.

- The Alaska Native (American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population living in Alaska totaled 64,103, consisting of 21,869 Indians, 34,144 Eskimos, and 8,090 Aleuts. Alaska Natives comprised 16 percent of the state's population.

- About 63 percent of the state's Alaska Native population lived on Annette Islands Reserve, the state's only reservation, and in the Alaska Native villages.

- A total of 39,301 Alaska Natives lived in 209 Alaska Native villages - 26,574 were Eskimo. Only three villages - Barrow, Bethel, and Kotzebue - had more than 1,000 Alaska Natives.

- Among the 12 regional corporations in Alaska, Calista had the largest number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts residing in Alaska Native villages; they totaled 13,257.

Copies of the report, American Indian Areas and Alaska Native Villages: 1980, PC80-S1-13, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Campbell returns, encourages Indians to participate

Incumbent Congressman Ben Nighthorse Campbell of (D) Colorado won a resounding victory for a second term in the November elections. He will return for the

101st session of Congress to represent Colorado's third district, having defeated Republican challenger Jim Zartman with 78 percent of the vote.

Campbell is only the seventh American Indian to serve in the U.S. Congress. His district is comprised of largely non-Indian voters.

Another American Indian candidate for Congress Jeanne Givens of (D)Idaho lost her bid to a Republican incumbent carrying only 34 percent of the ballots counted. Congressman Campbell had encouraged Givens to run for public office and continues to encourage American Indians to become increasingly active in the political process. Says Campbell, "Once you are in office you can't just deal with elder Indian problems, you have to deal with problems of all the elderly or you can't just deal with child nutrition for Indian kids, it has to be for all."

Indians release souls from Arlington Cemetery

In a rare ceremony never before performed at Arlington National cemetery Lakota spiritual leader Sam DeCory comforted the souls of the many warriors killed in battle and helped to release them. At the end of the ceremony DeCory explained, "We have opened the gate and exits and have released these souls."

The ceremony was witnessed by more than 50 veterans, many of them members of the Vietnam Era Veterans Inter-Tribal Association (VEITA). Many other spectators also witnessed the ceremonies which included rededication of the "Grandfather Plaque." The plaque was enshrined in Arlington Cemetery November 10th, 1986 much to the credit of Dick Baker who fought efforts to install the plaque in the basement of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In part because of Baker's efforts he was welcomed into the Red Feather Society. Baker received the Lakota Red Feather at the site of the cottonwood tree which was planted in Arlington when the Grandfather Plaque was enshrined.

The plaque was originally done by Indian people for Indian people in recognition of the contributions of the thousands of Indian servicemen and women who served their country during the Vietnam Era. This is the only National Indian Monument within the Nation's Capital. But, according to Richard (Dick) Baker, VEITA's Eastern area chapter coordinator, "the plaque stands in tribute to all Indians and their non-Indian brothers who served their country, not only in Vietnam, but all wars." The warrior

honoring ceremony is traditionally used to recognize the warrior's gallant deeds, to help cleanse and heal the physical and emotional wounds of war, and to welcome the warrior home as a member of his tribe. The rededication of the plaque and the honoring ceremony is an act of brotherhood between warriors and a long overdue welcome home to all veterans.

VEITA is a national organization headquartered in Oklahoma City, and is the largest Indian veterans group in the country. All veterans and friends of veterans were invited to join VEITA for this special event. For more information, contact Dick Baker at (202) 235-2443 or write to Dick Baker at 4104 Whitacre Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22032.

Senators suggest Indian presence at White House

Washington, D.C. - Three senators investigating the government's Indian policies say the White House has lacked a strong American Indian presence, and they asked President Bush to establish a "more formal, institutionalized" Indian representative.

The senators - Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), and John McCain (R-Ariz.) - are in the sixth week of hearings on the way Indian affairs are managed by tribal governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Testimony so far "raises significant concerns about whether the United States is adequately fulfilling its fiduciary duties to protect the property rights of American Indians - rights to land, water, forest, hunting, fishing and mineral resources," the senators said in a letter to Bush, dated Thursday, Feb. 23.

They called for Bush to set up a White House representative on Indian affairs similar to the post that existed during the Nixon administration.

In testimony before the Select Committee on Indian Affairs special investigating committee, the former and current heads of the BIA agreed a stronger White House presence is needed.

A bevy of legal heavyweights, including former Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, said Indians are not getting strong enough legal representation in the Interior Department, which often has conflicting missions in its management of federal land and water and its treaty responsibilities.

The secretary of Interior "has stewardship responsibility (of federal resources) and trust responsibility, and often times they do conflict," said acting BIA head Pat

Ragsdale.

Former BIA head Ross Swimmer, who resigned last month, said Interior Department lawyers representing Indians have little or no experience in Indian law. During his tenure, he said he found it increasingly hard to approach the department's legal office for help on Indian problems.

Indian legal affairs "is a very unique area of law," Swimmer told the investigating panel.

Swimmer and other witnesses said in many cases, government lawyers often make decisions on legal tactics with little or no consultation from tribes. He argued this violates the government's special "trust" responsibility to Indians; a historic arrangement based on treaties and legal decisions spanning two centuries.

"Unfortunately, there is less sympathy for Indians in the area of Indian sovereignty, water rights and state conflicts because of their success in advancing these issues," Swimmer told the committee. "At one point (former Interior Secretary Donald Hodel) told me he was being asked by some western water and land interests to have the department pay for legal counsel to defend against the Indians."

Swimmer also took a swipe at non-Indian groups, such as those in Wisconsin, that say Indians do not deserve special legal status, despite recent court decisions affirming treaty rights.

Indian logo now adorns Oklahoma plates

License plates sold by the State of Oklahoma have finally returned to the state's Indian heritage for their logo, according to State Sen. Enoch Kelly Haney, D-Seminole.

The new tag has an Osage battle shield on it rather than the "rising sun."

"There were a lot of unhappy people," said Sen. Haney, who sponsored the bill in the state senate that authorized the new design. The Osage battle shield also appears on the Oklahoma state flag.

Haney wrote the bill after hearings were held and Oklahomans, unhappy over the "rising sun" plates, voiced their opinions to lawmakers. Haney said the new design is more attractive and should be helpful in promoting the state.

The only difference between the state flag design and the license plate design is that feathers on the flag are red-tipped; the feathers on the plate are black-tipped.

The Conner Correctional Center at Hominy began producing the plates with the Indian battle shield on January 1.



In your opinion ...

Article portrays Indians positively

Pat -

You and your staff are terrific. Thanks for the Special Section. It is a treasure.

I'm sending an article you may or may not wish to use. I just wanted to share it with you. It's good to see a more positive item about Native Americans in a big newspaper.

Maybe it will encourage someone to help DQ financially.

Good Wishes to you.
Jennifer Porter
California

Indian university wins fight against feds

But DQ still faces struggle for fiscal survival

Davis, Yolo County - The battle for a flat scrap of wind-blown land in the Sacramento valley is over, but the struggle to survive for a tenacious group of American Indians has just begun.

The federal government has given up a decade of efforts to evict from federal surplus land DQ University - the only institute for higher learning for Native Americans not located on an Indian reservation.

The school, on sacred grounds blessed by Indian leader Benjamin Black Elk, is struggling with money problems but determined to teach young Indians and Chicanos how to "walk in two worlds" - keeping their Indian heritage alive while learning to function in the modern world.

"We have a long way to go in a lot of ways," said agronomist Gretchen Will, who has been teaching organic and Native American agriculture at the university for two-and-a-half years.

A remote, windy site

The school is a cluster of surplus government buildings, the site of an old airfield, on the road between Winters and Davis, about 20 miles west of Sacramento. There's plenty of need for paint and landscaping, and winds sometimes blow at 80 mph.

DQ has a colorful history. It was led at one time by American Indian Movement activist Dennis Banks and FBI surveillance was not uncommon. It also was used to temporarily house workers for the Peace Corps, who practiced calisthenics in the yard, convincing some of the neighbors it was a terrorist training camp.

Although the site is barren and the halls are dark, the spirit of the school is alive and well after 17 years of occupation. DQ, named for Daganawidah, the founder of the

Iroquois Nation, and Quetzalcoatl, an Aztec god, was founded in 1971 when Indians were given the land by the government. When the government later changed its mind, the Indians refused to leave.

The issue of who owned DQ land dragged through the courts for seven years, until a settlement was reached in January allowing the school to keep half the 643 acres. The remaining land is to be sold by the government. It must be used for educational purposes, and a \$450,000 land debt must be retired by the school.

'Fragile' financial health

With that debt and the cost of badly needed repairs, "We are as fragile fiscally as we were 17 years ago," said DQ President Carlos Cordero. The school exists on federal grants and donations, and the \$2,900 per student tuition is more of a wish than a dependable statistic because if students can't pay, the university will teach them anyway.

The new path the school is taking is a five-year community outreach program to help the Native American students get through high school and into four-year institutions. DQ is an accredited two-year community college that also offers general equivalency degrees.

Cordero said the school hopes to dent the statewide statistics that show as many as 80 percent of American Indian high school students drop out.

In addition to courses in technology, business, computer science, English, general science, agriculture and social sciences, the school keeps its 150 to 500 students per semester in touch with their heritage by weaving Indian art, music and history into the curricula.

Agronomist Will, for instance, directs the native seeds project in which students learn about and grow plants native to North America that have been largely lost to modern culture. One plant they work with is amaranth, an Aztec grain "which is almost a complete protein that needs minimal water," Will said.

Science teacher Debra Taylor came to DQ after hearing about it while working on the Navajo reservation. She said she found a lot more than book learning.

"The philosophy here is to empower people, to allow them to maintain their own identification but at the same time survive in the modern world," Taylor said.

'Delighted to receive Potawatomi of West'

Dear Friends,

We were delighted to receive the copy of Potawatomi of the West:

Origins of the Citizen Band by the Reverend Joseph Murphy that you sent us recently. We like to obtain copies of all Kansas material and it isn't always easy to do. So we appreciate the cooperation of generous people like you who so kindly see to it that we can.

We have a typed copy of Father Murphy's dissertation and we are happy to have this printed edition for our library. You are to be commended for publishing this work, it is long overdue.

Since we note these in one of our publications, occasionally we get inquiries from people wanting to obtain copies. Do you have time to drop me a line about if they can be ordered and the price? We like to provide that information if we can.

Thank you for remembering us and please accept our best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Portia Allbert,
Library Director

Center for Historical Research
Kansas State Historical Society
(To order Father Murphy's book send a check for \$20, made payable to the Potawatomi Publishing Fund, to the HowNiKan, 1901

Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, OK 74801)

Burnett search yields favorable results

Dear HowNiKan:

This letter is in reply to your letter of October 21, 1988, concerning my search for relatives of Abram Burnett. I am pleased to report that I received favorable results and heard from relatives that I was unaware of.

As I had mentioned to you, I am attempting to write a biography of the Abram Burnett family, especially the branch concerning his son-in-law William Greiffenstein. When I complete my work, it will be my honor to present a copy to the Citizen Band Potawatomi, my brothers and sisters.

Enclosed, please find a check for \$25 as a modest token of thanks for the fine work you all do in putting together the HowNiKan. Again, thank you for your help.

Yours truly;

Terry N. Thuma
Georgia

Compare

Before You Vote!



The

Qualified

Candidate Is

HILTON MELOT

HILTON MELOT

EDUCATION: Southeastern Oklahoma University; East Central Oklahoma University; Masters Degree in Education and Administration; EXPERIENCE: School principal for 15 years; Teacher for 16 years; Currently employed in oil and gas industry; past experience with implementing JTPA, Title IV and Johnson O'Malley Indian education programs; Member, Sacred Heart Historical Society; Member Tribal Scholarship Foundation; 2-year Business Committee Representative

RICHARD WHITCOTTON

EDUCATION: High School graduate; EXPERIENCE: Self-employed electrician, 1984 Election Committee member; Served 10 months on Business Committee by appointment

The Qualified Choice For Committeeman
HILTON MELOT

Paid Political Advertisement



For the record...

Business Committee Minutes - Feb. 22, 1989

Present: Chairman John Barrett, Vice Chairman Jim Young, Secretary Bob Davis, Committeeman Francis Levier, Committeeman Hilton Melot, Consultant Rob Burpo, Recording Secretary Pat Sulcer.

Chairman Barrett called the meeting to order at 6:08 p.m.

Francis Levier moved to have this date's meeting substituted for the constitutionally mandated February meeting due to scheduling conflicts of the committee. John Barrett seconded; passed 5-0.

Francis Levier moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution #89-40 authorizing a loan from the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the purchase of a majority of common stock shares in the First Oklahoma Bank and authorizing John Barrett to represent the tribe in signing all necessary loan and purchase documents. Bob Davis seconded; passed 5-0.

Hilton Melot moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution #89-41 authorizing the pledging of tribal annuities as collateral for a loan from the BIA. Francis Levier seconded the motion; passed 5-0.

Bob Davis moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution #89-42 designating John Barrett as the tribe's representative to the board of directors of the First Oklahoma Bank. Hilton Melot seconded; passed 5-0.

Francis Levier moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution #89-43 retaining the Washington, D.C. law firm of Doyle and Savit as special counsel to assist with the tribe's proposed constitutional amendment on descendency. John Barrett seconded the motion; passed 5-0.

Hilton Melot moved to approve the minutes of the January 18, 1989 Business Committee meeting as read. Jim Young seconded the motion; passed 5-0.

Meeting recessed at 7:05 p.m.

Meeting reconvened at 7:20 p.m.

Committee consensus was to table a review of the tribal bingo ordinance for compliance with the newly adopted National Indian Gaming Act.

Meeting adjourned at 7:35 p.m.

Business Committee Minutes - January 18, 1989

Present-John Barrett, Francis Levier, Bob Davis, Hilton Melot, Jim Young, Bob

Dunning, Carolyn Sullivan, Ed Herndon, Ava DeLeon.

Chairman John Barrett called the meeting to order at 6:15 p.m.

Hilton Melot moved to provide tuition expenses out of discretionary scholarship funds to Rhonda Simmons for the balance of \$1756 over and above the Pell Grant and Tribal Scholarship for her Medical Lab Technician training for this semester at Bryan Institute in Tulsa. Francis Levier seconded; passed 5-0.

Jim Young moved to authorized expenditures of \$31,835 to Shawnee Paving for black topping the Bingo Hall parking lot. John Barrett seconded; passed 5-0.

Francis Levier moved to approve Resolution #89-34 approving seven qualified applicants for enrollment. Jim Young seconded; passed 5-0.

Francis Levier moved to table Resolution #89-38 authorizing and showing public support of the Indian Child Welfare grant application for FY-1989. John Barrett seconded; passed 5-0.

Bob Davis moved to approve Resolution #89-39, pursuant to the submitted budget previously voted on, to apply for funding of Title VI of the Older Americans for FY-89. Jim Young seconded; passed 5-0.

Business Committee recessed at 8:45 p.m.; reconvened at 9:10 p.m. for Executive session.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Deadlines, Ad Rates For Coming Issues

Ad Deadlines

April HowNiKan - April 5

May HowNiKan - May 8

June HowNiKan - June 8

Political Advertising Rates

Full Page - \$100

Half Page - \$50

Quarter Page - \$25

All candidates will receive a free quarter-page ad in the April issue of the *HowNiKan*. All other ads must be paid for at the time of submission in cash, money order or cashier's check.

**Have You Attended A Regional Council? Do You Approve Of The Way The Tribe Is Reaching Out To Members Outside The Shawnee Area?
Do You Enjoy The HowNiKan? Are You Proud That Our Tribe Is The First In The Nation To Acquire A Successful Bank?**

Then Return The Ballot Application In This Issue And Vote For

JOHN A. 'ROCKY' BARRETT

For Another Term As Chairman!



Your Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe isn't run out of a trailer any more. It's business, a big business, with interests that include a national bank, a retail computer outlet, a large convenience/tobacco store, a bingo hall and others. It takes people who understand big business to run the tribe. As a businessman himself, Rocky Barrett understands big business. With the other members of your current Business Committee, he has the skill to run the Tribe — and he has a successful track record to prove it!

But Rocky Barrett also understands that the Tribe is more than business, that it is family — your family, his family, our family. That's why he has taken such pains to reach out and bring Tribal Government to your doorstep for the first time. He has worked to insure the decendency election, to offer absentee ballots so those outside Shawnee could participate, to establish the Regional Councils, to put a quality Tribal newspaper in your mailbox every month. He wants his family to be informed and be involved.

Let's not threaten progress. Cast your vote for John A. 'Rocky' Barrett for chairman!

**Keep The
Progress Rolling
Vote For**

**JOHN A. 'ROCKY'
BARRETT**

Paid Political Advertisement

**For Another
Successful Term
As Chairman**



Bulk Rate
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1901 Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801

Indian physicians to address health status of youth

The Association of American Indian Physicians (AAIP) 18th Annual Meeting will address the health status of Indian youth and ways in which that status can be improved.

The theme of this year's meeting will facilitate discussion among health professionals, educators, tribal representatives, and others interested in improving the health status of Indian youth. The mind, body and spirit are involved in the total well being of Indian youth, and both western and traditional medicine will be discussed as a means of addressing these issues.

Specific areas of interest include (but are not limited to) substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases



For your information

(including AIDS) and unwed parenthood, mental disorders, suicide and homicide, child abuse, and broken families, nutrition and obesity, smoking and other "at risk" behaviors, and issues of identity (including adoption).

The meeting is open to anyone who wishes to attend and participate in this important event.

The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn Airport West, I-40 at Meridian, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Room reservations may be made by calling 1-800-465-4329. Room rates for the meeting will be \$44.00 for a single or double.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting the AAIP office located at 10015 S. Pennsylvania, Bldg D, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73159 or call (405) 692-1202. CME credit will be offered.

Broadcasters maintaining employment clearinghouse

The National Association of Broadcaster's Employment Clearinghouse (ECH) has a new recorded

JOBLINE featuring the most current nationwide radio and television station jobs sent to ECH weekly.

POSITION INFORMATION SCHEDULE:

Mondays - On-Air Talent

Tuesdays - Sales

Wednesdays - Production

Thursdays - Engineering

Fridays & Weekends - News

OPERATION HOURS:

Monday - Friday, 6:00 p.m. to 8:30 a.m.

Saturday - Sunday, all day

ECH Jobline Number is 202-429-5498

Start making your ECH JOBLINE calls today!

For more information, contact the NAB Employment clearinghouse at 202-429-5497.

Eagle Camp will be authentic presentation

Eagle Camp, the first extensive living history presentation of authentic American Indian life during the 18th and 19th centuries

welcomes American Indians to take part in its very first program on July 21, 22 and 23, 1989 in Norman.

This event will coincide with the Olympic Festival and it is projected to be one of the finest presentations on Oklahoma's American Indian heritage. This program allows the first Americans to represent their culture and history in a format that will be educational and enlightening to all involved. Because this special presentation must meet certain academic requirements and standards, individuals and groups are being invited to represent accurate portrayals of Oklahoma tribes within some period of that item. Working cooperatively with the University of Oklahoma Anthropology Department, administrators are planning to present a well-rounded encampment of culture, time and region.

Requests for applications should be sent to:

Robert Fields
Chairman Eagle Camp Living History Encampment and Adjunct Instructor, University of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1393
Norman, Oklahoma 73070
Call: (405) 360-2407

Ballots must be requested before June 4

This year's General Council and election will be held on June 24 at the tribal complex in Shawnee, Oklahoma. On-site voting will occur between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Tribal members wishing to vote by absentee ballot must request a ballot before June 4 and it must be returned to the election committee by 10 a.m. the day of the election.

All tribal members 18 years of age or older are eligible to vote in the 1989 tribal election. You may request a ballot by returning the form printed in every *HowNiKan* or by mailing a request that includes your correct mailing address, roll number, date of birth and legal signature. All requests should be mailed to the Potawatomi Election Committee, P.O. Box 310, Tecumseh, OK 74873.

Request For Ballot - Potawatomi Election 1989

In order to comply with the 1989 Potawatomi Election Ordinance, please fill out this form and return to: **Potawatomi Election Committee, P.O. Box 310, Tecumseh, OK 74873**

Name: _____ Date Of Birth: _____

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Under the penalty of perjury, I hereby declare this to be my legal signature and Potawatomi Tribal Roll Number

Signature: _____ Tribal Roll Number: _____